might cause injury to the public service: but in future Government desire that, just as in the case of the sale of horses to a Darbar, the fact should be specially reported to them. The use of any Darbar carriage will thus be restricted to the rarest occasions and to the narrowest limits; and officers will under no circumstances be allowed to live in State bungalows at the cost of the Darbar for their supplies.

Prohibition in regard to furniture.

3. The furnishing of residences at the cost of Darbars was prohibited by Government Resolution No. 729, dated the 10th of February 1876. By Circular No. 5977, dated 16th September 1887, the subordinates of Political Agents are forbidden to receive free quarters, and all orders that apply to Political officers are now declared to have equal application to their subordinates. It is clear that in Native States where dharmsalas or other places for the convenience of the Agency servants are not available, permission when on tour to occupy other quarters need not be refused. What is required is to secure as far as possible the independence of British officers and their subordinates, and therefore every Political Agent must be personally held responsible that the spirit of these orders is duly observed. Government are confident that the rulers of Native States will not regard the enforcement of these orders as any act of discourtesy, but rather will consider it an act of necessary courtesy to Government to assist it in the execution of its declared policy, which is mainly devised in the interests of the Native States themselves.

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Reiteration of the prohibition of the use of Darbar carriages by Political Officers.

Commission agents of Native States not to be recognised by Political Officers as having any status.

## CIRCULAR.

No. 7552 OF 1894.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th December 1894.

The attention of all Political Officers is invited to Circular No. 2323, dated the 10th April 1891, on the subject of the use by Government officials of Darbar carriages, &c. The Governor in Council has reason to believe that a practice is being introduced—if it has not become established—of the agents of Chiefs meeting Political Officers on their arrival in Bombay, with an offer from the Darbar they profess to represent of the use of a carriage. His Excellency in Council has no reason to believe that such offers have been as yet taken advantage of; but to prevent any chance of a misunderstanding on the subject, he desires to recall the attention of Political Officers to the orders conveyed in the above-quoted Circular, which should be held to apply throughout the Presidency, whether in Native States or British territory.

2. The Governor in Council also takes this opportunity of warning Political Officers that commission agents employed by Native States in Bombay have no status which Government can recognise, and that they should not be recognised as having any by Political Officers either inside or outside of Bombay City.

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*Presents: Acceptance of — by retired Government Officers.*

No. 279.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd January 1889.

Memorandum from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Public, No. 43—3190-99, dated 15th December 1888—Forwarding for information copies of the following Despatch No. 109, Public, dated 11th October 1888, and its enclosures, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India :—

"I forward, for the information of Your Excellency in Council, copy of a letter* from Mr. W. S. Foster, late of the Madras Civil Service, asking whether there is any objection to his wife accepting certain presents from the Ráni of Pittápur, and of the reply† which I have caused to be sent to him."

* 27th August 1888.

† 4th October 1888.

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Dated Belmont House, Hoddesdon, Herts, the 27th August 1888.

From—W. S. FOSTER, Esq., late Madras Civil Service;

To—Her Majesty's Under Secretary of State for India.

"I beg to inform you that my wife has received some things (shawls, ring, &c.) from the Ráni of Pittápur, in the Godávery District, Madras Presidency. I do not myself see the least objection to our receiving them, but, before doing so, I think it right to enquire whether I could be considered as acting contrary to the spirit of any rule of Government about receiving presents. I was for some years Collector of the Godávery District, during which time I knew the Rája well, and my wife also know the Ráni.

"It will be three years in December since I retired from the Civil Service and left India for good. The things have come insured by the Parcel Post, and the declaration gives the value as Rs. 500 or £50. The Rája, I can most certainly say, has not sent these things from any other motive than pure kindness, and I should regret the necessity of being so discourteous to him as to decline to accept them: I had no previous intimation of his intention of sending them. I may mention that the Ráni has before sent my wife a small case of scents, and my wife has sent her a small present, probably about the same value. But the value of this present, though not of much account to the Rája, is far more than I should care to send in return. I should, therefore, be much obliged if you would kindly tell me whether there would be any objection on the part of Government to our receiving them."

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J. & P. No. 1295, dated India Office, the 4th October 1888.

From—J. A. GODLEY, Esq., Her Majesty's Under Secretary of State for India;

To—W. S. FOSTER, Esq., late Madras Civil Service.

"I am directed to inform you that Viscount Cross has considered in Council your letter of the 27th ultimo, asking whether there is any objection to your wife accepting certain presents from the Ráni of Pittápur.

"Although strictly speaking the rules on this subject apply only to officers in the actual service of the Government, the Secretary of State in Council thinks that it is clearly objectionable that retired officers should receive presents. If such a practice were to be approved, it might obviously lead to the violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the law and rules, and to aspersions on the character of public officers. While, therefore, Viscount Cross fully accepts your assurance, in respect of the present case and thanks you for having reported the circumstances to him, he would strongly advise that your wife should decline to accept this present."

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the papers should be forwarded to all Departments of the Secretariat and to all Heads of Offices under them for information.

*Government Officers: Connection of — with the Press.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th July 1875.

The following Notification by the Government of India is republished for general information:—

"Public.

*Simla, the 8th July* 1875.

No. 19/1134.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Read:—

RESOLUTION.—Questions having recently arisen as to the extent to which officers in the service of Government are permitted to connect themselves with the Press, the Governor General in Council thinks it desirable that the existing orders on the subject should be clearly understood:—

I.—No officer in the service of Government is permitted, without the previous sanction in writing of the Government under which he immediately serves, to become the proprietor, either in whole or in part, of any newspaper or periodical publication.* Such sanction will only be given in the case of newspapers or publications mainly devoted to the discussion of topics not of a political character, such, for instance, as art, science or literature. The sanction will be liable to be withdrawn at the discretion of the Government.

II.—Officers in the service of Government are not prohibited from contributing to the public Press; but their position makes it incumbent upon them to confine themselves within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion, and they are prohibited from making public, without the previous sanction of Government, any documents, papers, or information of which they may become possessed in their official capacity. These rules have been hitherto in most cases honourably observed. In case of a departure from them, or if the Government should consider the connection of any officer with the Press to be contrary to the public interests, his liberty to contribute will be withdrawn.

III.—The Government of India will decide, in case of doubt, whether any engagements of officers with the Press are consistent with the discharge of their duties to the Government.

IV.—Nothing in this Resolution is intended to relax the provisions of any regulations on this subject which now apply to the Army.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and circulated to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

(Signed) ARTHUR HOWELL,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India."

By order,
W. G. PEDDER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

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* After the word "publication" in the Notification of the Government of India occur the words "or to edit or manage any such newspaper or publication," which were inadvertently omitted from the Notification of the Bombay Government—*vide* Government Resolution No. 3193, dated the 4th September 1884, on page 91 *ante*.

No. 3952.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1889.

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department, Public, No. 1579, dated 31st August 1889—Forwarding a copy of their Resolution, No. 1569—75 of the same date, on the subject of the connection of Government officers with the Press; and requesting that this Government will consider the expediency of laying down a similar rule for observance in regard to officers serving in the Secretariat and its connected offices in the Bombay Presidency.

RESOLUTION.—No officer attached to any Secretariat of the Government of Bombay, or to any of its connected offices, shall in future become the accredited correspondent of any newspaper, without the permission in writing of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, as well as that of the Head of the Office in which he is serving.

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No. 5318.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th December 1889.

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department, Public, No. 38—2292, dated 4th December 1889:—

"In continuation of Home Department Circular letter No. 1578—1587, dated the 31st August last, I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy* of an office memorandum explaining the intention of the orders contained in the Resolution of that date on the subject of the connection of Government officers with the Press."

* No. 2145—2150, dated 21st November 1889.

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India and accompaniment should be forwarded to the officers and Departments concerned for information, in continuation of Government Resolution No. 3952, dated 24th September 1889.

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Nos. 2145—50.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Home Department.
Public.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

*Calcutta, the 21st November* 1889.

With reference to Home Department Resolution* No. 1569—1575, dated the 31st August 1889, the undersigned is directed to explain that the intention of the orders contained in that Resolution is that any clerk who was a correspondent of a newspaper before that date should be required to obtain the permission in writing of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department to continue to correspond for that or any other newspaper.

* Communicated with this Department memorandum No. 1588—1593.

(Signed) J. P. HEWETT,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.